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PROSPECTUS

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BY HUGH WELCH.

"Our theme are drawn from observation, and
are intended for the practical use of mankind."

The Journal will contain the latest Foreign and Domestic Intelligence; an abstract of the Proceedings of Congress and our State Legislature, when in Session; valuable Public Documents, Speeches, Essays, &c. But it will not be exclusively confined to these. It embraces with its design, Agriculture, the Mechanic Arts, Education, Morals and whatever may tend to instruct or amuse the various classes of interests into which the community is divided: in short it will be, as far as its limited means will admit, "a map of busy life."

Its political character will remain the same as heretofore. It will support the rights of the States; but it will give a less strenuous and more yielding support to the rights of the General Government.

To promote Internal Improvement, will be one of the darling objects of the Journal. All classes of the people are greatly interested in the measure for wealth, honor and respectability are as sure to follow Internal Improvement, as effects follow causes.

Home Manufactures are no less important to the people of this and every other State, than Internal Improvement; and, under a full conviction of the propriety and justice of its principles, the Journal will advocate such duties as shall be deemed, under circumstances, equal, just and constitutional.

No paper will be discontinued, unless at the discretion of the editor, until all arrearages are paid.

Advertisements will be inserted at the usual rates. Persons sending in advertisements, are requested to note on the margin the number of insertions, or they will be continued until forbid, and charged accordingly.

THE JOURNAL.

SALISBURY, THURSDAY, DEC. 12.

President's Message.

MESSAGE.

Of the President of the United States to both Houses of Congress, at the opening of the 23rd Congress, on the 1st day of December, 1833.

On your assembling to perform the highest trusts which the People of the United States have confided to you, of legislating for their common welfare, it gives me pleasure to congratulate you on the happy condition of our beloved country. By the favor of Divine Providence, health is again restored to us; peace reigns within our borders; abundance crowns the labors of our fields; commerce and domestic industry flourish and increase; and individual happiness rewards the private virtue and enterprise of our citizens.

Our condition abroad is no less honorable than it is prosperous at home. Seeking nothing that is not right, and determined to submit to nothing that is wrong, but desiring honest friendships and liberal intercourse with all Nations, the United States have gained throughout the world the confidence and respect which are due to the character of the American People, and to a policy so just, and so congenial to the spirit of their institutions.

In bringing to your notice the particular state of our Foreign Affairs, it affords me high gratification to inform you, that they are in a condition which promises a continuance of friendship with all Nations.

With Great Britain the interesting question of our Northeastern Boundary remains still undecided. A negotiation, however upon that subject has been renewed since the close of the last Congress; and a proposition has been submitted to the British Government with a view of establishing, in conformity with the resolution of the Senate, the line designated by the Treaty of 1793. Though no definite answer has been received, it may be daily looked for, and I entertain a hope that the overture may immediately lead to a satisfactory adjustment of this important matter.

I have the satisfaction to inform you that a negotiation which, by desire of the House of Representatives, was opened, some years ago, with the British Government, for the erection of a Light House on the Bahamas, has been successful. Those works when completed, together with those which the United States have constructed on the western side of the Gulf of Florida, will contribute essentially to the safety of navigation in that sea. This joint participation in establishments interesting to humanity and beneficial to commerce, is worthy of two enlightened Nations, and indicates feelings which cannot fail to have a happy influence upon their political relations. It is gratifying to the friends of both to perceive that the intercourse between the two people is becoming daily more extensive; and that sentiments of mutual good will have grown up, befitting their common origin, justifying the hope, that, by wise counsels on each side, only unsettled questions may be satisfactorily terminated, but new causes of misunderstanding prevented.

Notwithstanding that I continue to receive the most amicable assurances from the Government of France, and that in all other respects the most friendly relations exist between the United States and that Government, it is to be regretted that stipulations of the Convention concluded on the 4th July, 1831, remain, in some important parts, unfulfilled.

By the second article of that Convention, it was stipulated that the sum payable to the U-

nited States should be paid at Paris, in six annual instalments, into the hands of such person or persons, as shall be authorized by the Government of the United States to receive it; and by the same article the first instalment was payable on the second day of February, 1833.

By the act of Congress of the 15th July, 1832, it was made the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to cause the several instalments, with the interest thereon, to be received from the French Government, and transferred to the U. States, in such manner as he may deem best; and by the same act of Congress, the stipulations on the part of the United States, to the Convention, were, in all respects, fulfilled. No doubt that a treaty thus made, and ratified by the two Governments, and faithfully executed by the United States, would be promptly complied with by the other party, and desiring to avoid the risk and expense of intermediate agencies, the Secretary of the Treasury deemed it advisable to receive and transfer the first instalment by means of a draft upon the French Minister of Finance. A draft for this purpose was accordingly drawn in favor of the Cashier of the Bank of the United States, for the amount according to the United States out of the first instalment, and the interest payable with it. This bill was not drawn at Washington until five days after the instalment was payable at Paris, and was accompanied by a special authority from the President, authorizing the Cashier, or his assigns, to receive the amount. The note thus adopted for receiving the instalment, was officially made known to the French Government, by the American Charge d'Affaires at Paris, pursuant to instructions from the Department of State. The bill, however, though not presented for payment until the twenty third day of March, was not paid, and for the reasons assigned by the French Minister of Finance, that no appropriation had been made by the French Chambers. It is not known to me that up to that period, any appropriation had been required of the Chambers; and although a communication was subsequently made to the Chambers, by direction of the King, recommending that the necessary provisions should be made for carrying the Convention into effect, it was at an advanced period of the session, and the subject was finally postponed until the next meeting of the Chambers.

Notwithstanding it has been supposed by the French Ministry, that the financial stipulation of the treaty cannot be carried into effect without any appropriation by the Chambers, it appears to me to be not only consistent with the charter of France, but due to the character of both Governments, as well as to the rights of our citizens, to treat the Convention made and ratified, in proper forms, as pledging the good faith of the French Government for its execution, and to fulfill it, and I have received assurances through our Charge d'Affaires at Paris, and from the French Minister Plenipotentiary at Washington, and more recently through the Minister of the United States at Paris, that the delay has not proceeded from any indisposition on the part of the King and his Ministers, to fulfill the treaty, and that measures will be presented at the next meeting of the Chambers, and with a reasonable hope of success, to obtain the necessary appropriation.

It is necessary to state however, that the documents, except certain lists of vessels captured, condemned, or burnt at sea, proper to facilitate the examination and liquidation of the reclamations comprised in the stipulation of the Convention, and which, by the 6th article, France engaged to communicate to the United States by the intermediary of the Legation, though repeatedly applied for the American Charge d'Affaires, and under instructions from this Government, have not yet been communicated; and this delay, it is apprehended, will necessarily prevent the completion of the duties assigned to the Commissioners, within the time at present prescribed by law.

The reasons for delaying to communicate these documents have not been explicitly stated, and this is the more to be regretted, as it is not understood that the interposition of the Chambers is in any manner required for the delivery of those papers.

Under these circumstances, in a case so important to the interests of our citizens, and to the character of our country, and, under disappointments so unexpected, I deemed it my duty, however I might respect the general assurances to which I have adverted, no longer to delay the appointment of a Minister Plenipotentiary to Paris, but to despatch him in season to communicate the result of his application to the French Government at an early period of our session. I accordingly appointed a distinguished citizen for this purpose, who proceeded on his mission in August last, and was presented to the King early in the month of October. He is particularly instructed as to all matters connected with the present posture of affairs; and, I indulge the hope, that with the representations he is instructed to make and from the dispositions manifested by the King and his Ministers, in their recent assurances to our Minister at Paris, the subject will be early considered, and satisfactorily disposed of at the next meeting of the Chambers.

As this subject involves important interests, and has attracted a considerable share of the public attention, I have deemed it proper to make this explicit statement of its actual condition; and should I be disappointed in the hope now entertained, the subject will be again brought to the notice of Congress in such a manner as the occasion may require.

The friendly relations which have always been maintained between the United States and Russia have been further extended and strengthened by the treaty of navigation and commerce, concluded on the 6th of December last, and sanctioned by the Senate before the close of its last session. The ratifications having been since exchanged, the liberal provisions of the treaty are now in full force and under the encouragement which they have received, a flourishing and increasing commerce, yielding its benefits to the enterprise of both

nations, affords to each the just recompense of wise measures, and adds new motives for that mutual friendship which the two countries have hitherto cherished towards each other.

It affords me peculiar satisfaction to state that the Government of Spain has at length yielded to the justice of the claims which have been so long urged in behalf of our citizens, and has expressed a willingness to provide an indemnification, as soon as the proper amount can be agreed upon. Upon this latter point, it is probable an understanding had taken place between the Minister of the United States and the Spanish Government, before the decease of the late King of Spain; and, unless that event may have delayed its completion, there is reason to hope that it may be in my power to announce to you, early in your present session, the conclusion of a convention upon terms not less favorable than those entered into for similar objects with other nations. That act of justice would well accord with the character of Spain, and is due to the United States from their ancient friends. It could not fail to strengthen the sentiments of amity and good will between the two Nations, which it is so much the wish of the United States to cherish, and so truly the interest of both to maintain.

By the first section of an act of Congress, passed on the 15th July, 1832, the tonnage duty on Spanish ships arriving from the ports of Spain, was limited to the duty payable on American vessels in the ports of Spain, previous to the 20th October, 1817, being five cents per ton. The act was intended to give effect, on our side, to an arrangement made with the Spanish Government, by which discriminating duties of tonnage were to be abolished in the ports of the United States and Spain, on the vessels of the two Nations. Pursuant to that arrangement, which was carried into effect on the part of Spain, on the 20th of May, 1832, by a royal order, dated the 29th April, 1832, American vessels in the ports of Spain have paid five cents per ton, which rate of duty is also paid in those ports by Spanish ships; but as American vessels pay, no tonnage duty in the ports of the United States, the duty of five cents payable in our ports by Spanish vessels, under the act above mentioned, is really a discriminating duty, operating to the disadvantage of Spain. Though no complaint has yet been made on the part of Spain, we are not less bound by the obligations of good faith to remove the discrimination; and I recommend that the act be amended accordingly. As the royal order, above alluded to, includes the ports of the Balearic and Canary Islands, as well as those of Spain, it would seem that the provisions of the act of Congress should be equally extensive; and that for the repayment of such duties as may have been improperly received an addition should be made to the sum appropriated at the last session of Congress for relieving discriminating duties.

As the arrangement referred to, however, did not embrace the Islands of Cuba and Porto Rico, discriminating duties, to the prejudice of American shipping, continue to be levied there. From the extent of the commerce carried on between the United States and those Islands, particularly the former, this discrimination causes serious injuries to one of those great national interests which it has been considered an essential part of our policy to cherish, and has given rise to complaints on the part of our merchants. Under instructions given to our Minister at Madrid, earnest representations have been made by him to the Spanish Government upon this subject, and there is reason to expect, from the friendly disposition which is entertained towards this country, that a beneficial change will be produced. The disadvantage, however, to which our shipping is subjected by the operation of these discriminating duties, requires that they be met by suitable countervailing duties during your present session—power being at the same time vested in the President to modify or discontinue them as the discriminating duties on American vessels or their cargoes may be modified or discontinued at those Islands. Intimations have been given to the Spanish Government, that the United States may be obliged to resort to such measures as are of necessary self defence; and there is no reason to apprehend that it would be unfavorably received. The proposed proceeding, if adopted, would not be permitted, however, in any degree to induce a relaxation in the efforts of our Minister to effect a repeal of this irregularity, by friendly negotiation; and it might serve to give force to his representations, by showing the dangers to which that valuable trade is exposed by the obstructions and burthens which a system of discriminating and countervailing duties necessarily produces.

The selection and preparation of the Florida archives for the purpose of being delivered over to the United States, in conformity with the royal order, as mentioned in my last annual message, though in progress, has not yet been completed. This delay has been produced partly by causes which were unavoidable, particularly the prevalence of cholera at Havana; but measures have been taken, which it is believed will expedite the delivery of those important records.

Congress were informed, at the opening of the last session, that, "owing, as was alleged, to embarrassments in the finances of Portugal, consequent upon the civil war in which that nation was engaged," payment had been made of only one instalment of the amount which the Portuguese Government had stipulated to pay for indemnifying our citizens for property illegally captured in the blockade of Terceira. Since that time, a postponement for two years, with interest of the two remaining instalments, was requested by the Portuguese Government; and as a consideration, it offered to stipulate that rice of the United States should be admitted into Portugal at the same duties as Brazilian rice. Being satisfied that no better arrangement could be made, my consent was given; and a royal order of the King of Portugal was accordingly issued on the 4th of February last, for the reduction of the duty on rice of the United States. It would give me great pleasure if, in speaking of that country, in whose prosperity the United States are so much interested, and with whom a long subsisting, extensive, and mutually advantageous commercial intercourse has strengthened the re-

lations of friendship, I could announce to you the restoration of its internal tranquility.

Subsequently to the commencement of the last session of Congress the final instalment payable by Denmark, under the Convention of the 28th day of March, 1830, was received. The commissioners for examining the claims, have, since terminated their labors, and their awards have been paid at the Treasury as they have been called for. The justice rendered to our citizens by that Government, is thus completed, & a pledge is thereby afforded for the maintenance of that friendly intercourse becoming the relations that the two Nations mutually bear to each other.

It is satisfactory to inform you that the Danish Government have recently issued an ordinance by which the commerce with the Island of St. Croix is placed on a more liberal footing than heretofore. This change cannot fail to prove beneficial to the trade between the United States and that colony; & the advantages likely to flow from it may lead to greater relaxations in the colonial systems of other Nations.

The ratifications of the Convention with the King of the two Sicilies have been duly exchanged, and the Commissioners appointed for examining the claims under it, have entered upon the duties assigned to them by law. The friendship that the interests of the two Nations require of them, being now established, it may be hoped that each will enjoy the benefits which a liberal commerce should yield to both.

A treaty of amity and commerce between the United States and Belgium, was concluded during the last winter and received the sanction of the Senate; but the exchange of the ratifications has been hitherto delayed, in consequence, in the first instance, of some delay in the reception of the treaty of Brussels, and subsequently, of the absence of the Belgian Minister of Foreign Affairs, at the important conferences in which his Government is engaged at London.

That treaty does not embody those enlarged principles of friendly policy, which, it is sincerely hoped, will always regulate the conduct of the two Nations, having such strong motives to maintain amicable relations towards each other, and so sincerely desirous to cherish them.

With all the other European Powers with whom the United States have formed diplomatic relations, and with the sublime Porte, the best understanding prevails.—From all I continue to receive assurances of good will towards the United States—assurances which give me no less pleasure to reciprocate than to receive. With all the engagements which have been entered into, are fulfilled with good faith, on both sides. Measures have also been taken to enlarge our friendly relations, and extend our commercial intercourse with other States. The system we have pursued of aiming at no exclusive advantages and of dealing with all on terms of fair and equal reciprocity, and of adhering scrupulously to all our engagements, is well calculated to give success to efforts intended to be mutually beneficial.

The wars, of which the Southern part of this Continent was so long the theatre, and which were carried on either by the mother country against the States which had formerly been her colonies, or by the States against each other, having terminated, and their civil dissensions having so far subsided, as, with few exceptions, no longer to disturb the public tranquility, it is earnestly hoped those States will be able to employ themselves without interruption in perfecting their institutions, cultivating the arts of peace, and promoting by wise counsels and able exertions, the public and private prosperity which their patriotic struggles so well entitle them to enjoy.

With those States our relations have undergone but little change during the present year. No reunion having yet taken place between the States which composed the Republic of Colombia, our Charge d'Affaires at Bogota has been accredited to the Government of New Granada, and we have therefore no diplomatic relations with Venezuela and Equator, except as they may be included in those heretofore formed with the Colombian Republic.—It is understood that Representatives from the three States were about to assemble at Bogota to confer on the subject of their mutual interests, particularly that of their union; and if the result should render it necessary, measures will be taken on our part to preserve with each that friendship and those liberal commercial connections which it has been the constant desire of the United States to cultivate with their sister republics of this hemisphere. Until the important question of reunion shall be settled, however, the different matters which have been under discussion between the United States and the Republic of Colombia, or either of the States which composed it, are not likely to be brought to a satisfactory issue.

In consequence of the illness of the Charge d'Affaires appointed to Central America at the last Session of Congress, he was prevented from proceeding on his mission until the month of October. It is hoped, however, that he is by this time at his post, and that the official intercourse, unfortunately so long interrupted, has been thus renewed on the part of the two Nations so amicably and advantageously connected by engagements founded on the most enlarged principles of commercial reciprocity.

It is gratifying to state that since my last annual message, some of the most important claims of our fellow-citizens upon the government of Brazil have been satisfactorily adjusted, and a reliance is placed on the friendly dispositions manifested by that just justice will also be done in others. No new causes of complaint have arisen; and the trade between the two countries flourishes under the encouragement secured to it by the liberal provisions of the treaty.

It is cause of regret, that, owing probably to the civil dissensions which have occupied the attention of the Mexican Government, the time fixed by the treaty of limits with the United States for the meeting of the Commissioners to define the boundaries between the two Nations, has been suffered to expire without the appointment of any Commissioners on the part of that Government. While the true boundary remains in doubt by either party, it is difficult to give

effect to those measures which are necessary to the protection and quiet of our numerous citizens residing near that frontier. The subject is one of great solicitude to the United States, and will not fail to receive my earnest attention.

The treaty concluded with Chili, and approved by the Senate at its last session, was also ratified by the Chilean Government, but with certain additional and explanatory articles of nature to have required it to be again submitted to the Senate. The time limited for the exchange of the ratifications, however, having since expired, the action of both Governments on the treaty will again become necessary.

The negotiation commenced with the Argentine Republic, relative to the outrages committed on our vessels engaged in the fisheries at the Falkland Islands, by persons acting under the color of its authority, as well as the other matters in controversy between the two Governments, have been suspended by the departure of the Charge d'Affaires of the United States from Buenos Ayres. It is understood, however, that a Minister was subsequently appointed by the Government to renew the negotiation in the U. States, but, though daily expected, he has not yet arrived in this country.

With Peru no treaty has yet been formed, and with Bolivia no diplomatic intercourse has yet been established. It will be my endeavor to encourage these sentiments of amity and that liberal commerce which belong to the relations in which all the independent States of this continent stand towards each other.

I deem it proper to recommend to your notice the revision of our consular system. This has become an important branch of the public service, inasmuch as it is intimately connected with the preservation of our national character abroad, with the interest of our citizens in foreign countries, with the regulation and care of our commerce, and with the protection of our seamen. At the close of the last session of Congress I communicated a report from the Secretary of State upon the subject to which I now refer, as containing information which may be useful in any inquiries that Congress may see fit to institute with a view to salutary reform of the system.

It gives me great pleasure to congratulate you upon the prosperous condition of the finances of the country, as will appear from the report which the Secretary of the Treasury will, in due time, lay before you. The receipts into the Treasury during the present year, will amount to more than thirty-two millions of dollars. The revenue derived from customs will, it is believed, be more than twenty-eight millions, and the public lands will yield about three millions. The expenditures within the year, for all objects, including \$2,572,240 99 on account of the public debt, will not amount to twenty five millions; and a large balance will remain in the Treasury, after meeting all the appropriations chargeable on the revenue for the present year.

The measures taken by the Secretary of the Treasury will probably enable him to pay off, in the course of the present year, the residue of the exchanged 43 per cent. stock, redeemable on the first of January next. It has, therefore, been included in the estimated expenditure of this year and forms a part of the sum above stated to have been paid on account of the public debt. The payment of this stock will reduce the whole debt of the United States, funded and unfunded, to the sum of \$1,760,082 08. And as provisions have already been made for the four and a half per cent. above mentioned, and charged in the expenses of the present year, the sum last stated is all that now remains of the national debt; and the revenue of the coming year, together with the balance now in the Treasury, will be sufficient to discharge it, after meeting the current expenses of the Government. Under the power given to the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, it will, I have no doubt, be purchased on favorable terms within the year.

From this view of the state of the finances, and the public engagements yet to be fulfilled, you will perceive that, if Providence permits me to meet you at another session, I shall have the high gratification of announcing to you that the national debt is extinguished. I cannot refrain from expressing the pleasure I feel at the near approach of that desirable event. The short period of time within which the public debt will have been discharged, is strong evidence of the abundant resources of the country, and of the prudence and economy with which the Government has heretofore been administered. We have waged two wars since we became a nation, with one of the most powerful kingdoms in the world—both of them undertaken in defence of our dearest rights—both successfully prosecuted and honorably terminated—and many of those who partook in the first struggle, as well as the second, will have lived to see the last item of the debt incurred in these necessary but expensive conflicts, faithfully and honestly discharged.—and we shall have the proud satisfaction of bequeathing to the public servants who follow us in the administration of the Government, the rare blessing of a revenue sufficiently abundant—raised without injustice or oppression to our citizens, and unincumbered with any burthens but what they themselves shall think proper to impose upon it.

The flourishing state of the finances ought not however, to encourage us to indulge in a lavish expenditure of the public treasure. The receipts of the present year do not furnish the test by which we are to estimate the income of the next. The changes made in our revenue system by the acts of Congress of 1832 and 1833, and more especially by the former, have swelled the receipts of the present year far beyond the amount to be expected in future years upon the reduced tariff of duties. The shortened credits on revenue bonds, and the cash duties on woolsens which were introduced by the act of 1832, and took effect on the 1st of March last, have brought large sums into the Treasury in 1833, which, according to the credits formerly given, would not have been payable until 1834, and would have formed a part of the income of that year. These causes would of themselves produce a great diminution of the receipts in the year 1834, as compared with the year 1833, it is difficult to give

(CONTINUED TO THE FOURTH PAGE.)

GREAT UNION MEETING.

MILLEDGEVILLE, Geo. Nov. 21.

Last night, agreeably to notice, the great Union Meeting took place, in the representative chamber. The house was full, and graced by ladies. Dr. C. E. Haynes, of Hancock, was called to the Chair, and Joseph Sturgis, of Upson, and G. W. Murray, of Baldwin, were appointed Secretaries. The Chairman then stated the object of the meetings after which on motion, a committee of five was appointed by the Chairman to draft resolutions, and report them for the consideration of the citizens assembled from all parts of the State. The committee appointed consisted of Messrs. Thomas Glascock, of Richmond, H. Ward, of Camden, Thomas S. Wayne, of Chatham, G. W. B. Towns, of Talbot, and Thomas Haynes, of Hancock. This committee withdrew, and after an absence of about half an hour, returned, and reported the following preamble and resolutions, which were read by General Glascock. After which, on motion, the preamble and resolutions were again read by one of the Secretaries, separately, and each was unanimously adopted by the meeting.

PREAMBLE.

The Union Democratic Republicans of Georgia, hitherto separated by the distinctions of local party, laying down all former prejudice and jealousy, as a sacrifice on the altar of their country, have become united in a single body, for the maintenance of those principles which they deem essential to the public welfare. The rights of the individual states, and of the confederacy, are both dear to us—both alike sacred—and both we will zealously support with our utmost ability. At the present moment, our institutions are especially menaced by the wild heresy of nullification, to which, some without disguise and others, under the covert of various pretexts, are endeavoring to subjugate the state. The countenance given to that melancholy error, has done more to shake the confidence of the world in republican government, than all other untoward occurrences in our history together. But its influence has been peculiarly disastrous to the very people whom professedly it was intended to serve. Its most zealous advocates appear to have hoped, under certain contingencies, to maintain their pretensions, by arraying the whole force of the south in defiance to the general government. And yet with a marvellous infatuation, they have urged on their projects in such a spirit of fierce, exasperating intolerance, as to excite among their immediately fellow-citizens, a thousand deadly animosities, not less fatal to the strength, than to the happiness of a community. A lesson so deeply fraught with instruction, should not be disregarded by those, who seem to have meditated a similar enterprise. Leaving other topics to be discussed as circumstances may require; we purpose on the present occasion briefly to declare our opinions and feelings, in relation to this important subject.

RESOLUTIONS.

Resolved, That the federal constitution is a compact, creating and defining the common government established over the sovereign states, by which it was adopted. *Resolved*, That the exercise of any powers by the general government, not delegated in the constitution, is an act of usurpation; but individual members of the confederacy cannot, while continuing their adherence to it, determine the question, whether a disputed power has really been delegated or not. The theory of nullification, which supposes that any state may remain in the Union, and yet with unlimited discretion decide for itself, whether it will or will not respect the acts of the general government, is in flagrant opposition to all sound politics. The very essence of a common government, is conformity to the same prescribed rules, by all those over whom such government is established. If every state may determine for itself, how far the enactments of the general government are valid, it is evident, the same act that may be fully enforced in Massachusetts, may be only half obeyed in New York, still less in Virginia, and in Louisiana be regarded an absolute nullity. When ever such a state of things is suffered to exist, there is no longer a common government; the Union is virtually dissolved.

Resolved, That the Federal compact, which forbids a majority to assume powers not delegated in the constitution, equally requires that a majority should submit to the exercise of those powers which have actually been confided to the general government. If, therefore, the doctrine of the nullifiers is correct, that the several parties to the compact, all enjoy perfect authority to determine for themselves, respectively, when it has been violated, and to select their own mode and measure of redress for any supposed violation, it follows, that the States in a majority may have a right, forcibly to resist an act of the general government, because they consider it unconstitutional; while, at the same time, States in a majority may possess an equal right, to execute it by force, because they believe it conform-

able to the Constitution. It is manifest that a system like this, permitting civil war to be waged between the members of the same community, would be a burlesque on all regular government, and must eventually in a bloody farce—the ridicule and abhorrence of the world.

Resolved, That when the general government, by its abuses and usurpation of powers not recognized by the Constitution, tyrannizes over a minority, and redress becomes utterly hopeless, through remonstrance or the operation of the elective franchise, it becomes the right and the duty of the people, as an act of revolution, to throw off such government, and to provide new guards for their future security.

Resolved, That when the crisis referred to the preceding resolution shall have occurred, we will ourselves be prepared for secession. But we would never assent to so momentous a step, without the most patient deliberation, and a profound conviction of its imperious necessity. No human work is perfect. But the union of these States, presents the noblest model of political liberty, that ever was formed by the hands of wisdom and virtue. It protected the infancy of our nation; it is rapidly conducting us to greatness and renown. It has covered the vast wilderness with a hardy, enterprising, and happy population; it has spread our commerce over every sea. Its successful operation, not only diffuses innumerable blessings among ourselves, but is at this moment cheering the hopes, and animating the exertions of the philanthropist, in every region of the globe. Whoever, from interested, or light, and insufficient motives, would destroy such a system, is the enemy of his country—the enemy of his species. It is indeed liable to corruptions, and against these we will guard with all our vigilance, and contend with all our strength. But we will never abandon it, while there remains a reasonable hope of maintaining its purity; still less will we consent, that it shall be sacrificed to the revenge of disappointed ambition, or the fantastic schemes of visionary projectors.

Resolved, That in accordance with the principles stated in the foregoing resolutions, we shall follow, & forever entertain, the political doctrines practised by Mr. Jefferson, during his administration of the executive department of the general government, and as developed by him, and given to the world, in his message to the Congress of the United States, and in his correspondence with citizens of all countries.

Resolved, That convinced of the perfect harmony existing between the political doctrines of Mr. Jefferson, and the political doctrines of Mr. Madison, as contained in the Virginia Resolutions, we shall also follow, and forever maintain, the doctrines of Mr. Madison, as expounded by himself, and not as expounded by political schemers, who presumptuously pretend to construe those resolutions better than their author.

Resolved, That in condemning the proceedings of the Hartford Convention, the object of which was a separate peace and alliance with the enemy against whom the people of these United States were contending for the most essential rights of independent nations, we must equally condemn the proceedings of other conventions, which are calculated to produce collision between the states and the general government, and which tend directly to disunion among the states, to civil war, or to dependence on some foreign power.

Resolved, That we view the compromise tariff act of the last session of Congress, as the result of a political combination, without regard to the interests of the people; and that our senators and representatives in Congress are requested, as their first and highest duty, to exert their talents and influence, in effecting a speedy reduction of the tariff, to a fair and uniform revenue standard.

Resolved, That we view with deep regret, the attempts that have been made, and continue to be made, to impair the confidence to which the present chief magistrate of the confederacy is entitled, for the services he has rendered to the country, and for the ability, energy and economy, with which he has discharged the high duties of the office he now holds, and that as long as he continues to practice those republican principles, and to pursue that republican policy, which so far have marked the measures of his administration, he shall receive our cordial and unanimous support.

Resolutions were also adopted, for transmitting copies of the proceedings of the meeting to our members of Congress, &c. Col. Garnett Andrews, of

Wilkes, introduced a resolution, for the printing and distribution of these proceedings, with a few remarks, which for their spirit of patriotism and devotion to the best interests of the union and of the respective states, were enthusiastically heard by the meeting and repeatedly cheered. The meeting then adjourned sine die.

THE POLITICO-FARCICO TRAGEDY.

Charleston was all alive on the 22d inst. the leading nullifiers from all sections of South Carolina having convened to hear Gen. Hamilton's eulogy on the character of Robert J. Turnbull. The object of this parade is no longer in the land of the living, and we would therefore tread lightly upon his ashes. The reader may, however, probably enquire who this Mr. Turnbull was, and what mighty deeds illustrated his name, that called for this high tribute to his memory? All that we know of him is, that he was a foreigner by birth; that he was a violent opponent of the administration of Mr. Madison, and exceedingly hostile to the country during its second war of independence; and that, in the late exciting times in South Carolina, he was active with his pen and tongue in fanning the embers of discontent, and in endeavoring to "alienate one portion of our happy Union from the rest." These, so far as we know, constituted his claims to the proud distinction awarded to him by John C. Calhoun, James Hamilton, Robert Y. Hayne and their friends! But he sleeps in his grave; and we will not throw upon it an unnecessary nettle. We turn from the dead to the living.

After the corner-stone of the Monument to the memory of Mr. Turnbull had been laid by Gov. Hayne, followed by a short address and some other ceremonies, Gen. Hamilton delivered his Eulogy, which is highly spoken of by his friends, for its "fine feeling, eloquence and discriminating judgment." Nothing, however, was said of the famous "Epidermis letter," written by the late Mr. Randolph, which we were told was to be forthcoming on this occasion. Why has Gen. Hamilton grown so cautious on the subject of this skinning epistle? Regardless of his own promise to give it to the world—deaf to the solicitations of Judge Beverly Tucker, who in the exercise of an alleged right calls upon him to make it public—and even unchafed by the threats of the Globe, which dares him to publish it—he still keeps it carefully concealed in his portfolio. Why is this? Is he afraid, or rather does he not know, that it will elicit other letters, written about the same time, and signed by the same name, which would stamp an indelible stigma upon the fame of its writer? Gen. Hamilton, more than once in his life, has taken counsel of the prudent Falstaff, who taught in that "discretion is the better part of valor;" and we imagine that there has been no case in which an observance of this maxim reflects more credit on his sagacity. But, to the ceremonies of the day.

Mr. Calhoun, who, according to the programme arranged for the occasion, was to have formed a conspicuous personage in the procession, did not arrive in Charleston in time to take the position allotted to him. But, "just as the Governor had taken his station near the tomb of Mr. Turnbull, Mr. Calhoun's arrival was announced, and he entered the cemetery." Here was a stroke for effect, for which the Ex-Vice-President is so distinguished—a piece of stage trick, worthy of the actor, who shifts his opinions with as much facility as a player does his dresses, to suit the various characters in which he appears before the audience. But let that pass. After the ceremonies at the Church were over, the party adjourned to the Circus, where Mr. Calhoun was addressed by Mr. Deas, "in a short but impassioned speech," to which he replied in a speech of about an hour, in which he celebrated the praises of Nullification, alleging that it had killed the tariff, but, unluckily for him and his potent remedy, it had given birth to the force bill! He concluded his harangue, by expressing his attachment to the Union "on the principles of the constitution"—(which means, according to him and his friends, Hamilton, McDuffie and Hayne, one thing in 1821 and exactly its opposite in 1833) but declaring, that "a Union upon the principles of the force bill is one of the greatest calamities!" So thought the New England nullifiers and seceders in 1809, when Mr. Jefferson's force bill was enacted to coerce a due observance of the embargo laws.

"No rogue e'er felt the halter draw,
"With good opinion of the law."

Mr. Calhoun having concluded his speech, Gov. Hayne arose, and contributed his quota of words to the day's

amusement. We quote the following paragraph from a notice of his speech in the Charleston Evening Post:

After a few observations, made in the very happy manner for which Gov. Hayne is so remarkable, he went on to say, that he had a secret to tell the meeting, which, as it could not much longer be concealed, it was as well he should acquaint them with it at once. This was neither more nor less than the fact, that after all the outcry that had been raised by our political opponents about the ruinous increase of taxation, that would be incurred to meet the expenses of Nullification, not only would our citizens not be taxed one cent beyond the usual assessment, but that there actually remained upwards of fifty thousand dollars in the Treasury, over and above the current expenditures—to be disposed of in the manner that the legislature may determine on. The tone in which the Governor announced this fact occasioned a universal burst of laughter at the expense of the Union soothsayers, who had on this, as on certain other subjects, predicted the "dowfall of our house."

It may be necessary to inform our readers, in order to enable them to comprehend the gist of the joke, "at the expense of the Union soothsayers," that the opponents of Nullification in South Carolina, had predicted that the expenses of that measure would leave the State bankrupt, and impose upon the Legislature the necessity of resorting to high taxes, in order to meet the ordinary expenses of the government in future years. How it happened that this prediction of the Union soothsayers did not come to pass, may be ascertained by the following statement from the Charleston Courier:—"The Governor forgot to mention that this extraordinary financial result was wholly to be ascribed to the very opportune repayment, by the general government of a large sum of money, on account of expenditures patriotically made by South Carolina during the late war;" and the Courier adds this appropriate remark—"It is painful to reflect that money once so nobly laid out in defence of the United States, against foreign invasion, should, when repaid, be dedicated to the unhallowed purpose of warring against the United States." The Pelicans brood indeed might, with equal propriety, boast that they had employed their strength and vigor in pecking out the eyes or destroying the life of the Union, and nourished them with her own blood!

The Courier informs us, also that Gov. Hayne, "in the course of his remarks, mentioned that his military arrangements during the nullification crisis, had been so admirably planned, that within 21 hours after Charleston should have been invested, 1000 volunteers from the country would have been embodied within its limits, and an additional thousand per day, until the number was swelled to 20,000, to keep the Tories in order!" This single statement furnishes a volume for comment on the peaceable and constitutional character of Nullification; and, besides, it shows that the general government would have been faithless to its trust, had it not adopted means to meet and put down this armed force, and to defend those friends of the Union, whom the Governor stigmatizes as "Tories," and among whom are some of the purest and best men of the country.

With Gov. Hayne's speech, ended the pageant of the day—ridiculous in every light in which it can be viewed.

MR. DUANE.

This distinguished citizen, has become the subject of the most malicious denunciations of the Administration presses. His brief but pungent letter, which was published without his authority, has thrown the party into an excitement, which has precipitated them beyond the bounds of discretion. They have betrayed more palpably—with more than their usual audacity, the base tactics by which they manoeuvred themselves into place and by which alone they are to continue their preferment. They have done Mr. Duane the only honor which can be derived from such an unprincipled source. They have traduced and vilified him, and shown most manifestly, that he is totally unlike them, either in regard to his feelings or his principles of action. They have made the issue, and the jury, not of 12 men, but of 12,000,000 of free people to decide. Here is the issue that Mr. Duane erred in being unfaithful to the President's wishes—a thing that admits of no apology. While they show, that Mr. Duane has presumed to exercise his discretion, and to consider himself bound to be faithful to his country. They in effect if not in form, contend that the

Ex-Secretary's sole and indispensable duty, was to be faithful to the President's wishes; and exceedingly courteous—nay, servile in act and word. He had the hardihood to set upon the idea, that his first duty was to his country and his conscience. These questions of precedence and courtesy, can easily be decided. One thing is clear, however, that the firmness, integrity and manly independence of Mr. Duane in resisting the temptations of office and emolument, and braving the storm which he foresaw was ready to burst upon his head if he dared to commit the unpardonable sin of differing with the President has secured to him a high place in the esteem of his countrymen.

The unauthorized publication of his letter and the assaults upon his character and public conduct, which it has occasioned, it is said, will call forth his defence, and a full expose of the efforts in regard to the removal of the Secretary and afterwards of the Department.

MY PROCLAMATION.

To every body away down east, and tother way too, all along shore, except New York and Virginny and South Carolina.

I, Major Downing, Publish my Proclamation. Not such a Proclamation as the President published about them Nullifiers, but jest to let you know that I've got 'my book done at last and a pretty cute thing 'tis too, according to my way o' thinkin. I's got my life in it, and most all my letters, besides a few from Uncle Joshua, Cousin Ephraim and Cousin Nabby, and so on. And I's got some of the capitalists pictures in it that I've seen this many a day, and if some of 'em don't make you laff a little when you come to see 'em I won't guess again. The printin and the paper is first rate, take it all in all, I think it's about the prettiest annual there has been published this year. The price of it bound up as neat as a new pin, will be a dollar and as I expect there'll be something of a scrabblin after 'em as soon as they are ready, perhaps you better call right away at the book store of

LILLY, WAIT AND COMPANY,
121 Washington st.

and let 'em take your names down, and then you'll be sure to get one before they are all gone.

Boston, November, 1833.

Persons desiring to receive a copy of this Proclamation, are requested to publish this Proclamation, and charge it to me or the President, or Uncle Josh, the Postmaster in Downingville or all of us together.

If any thing could open the eyes of unprejudiced and reflecting people to the true designs of the leading Nullifiers, it would surely be effected by the ridiculous and absurd statements which they sometimes make, for the purpose of exciting the hostility of one portion of the Union against another. The Charleston Courier informs us that Mr. Calhoun in his late speech, in that city, stated "that a party was formed, or at least a design was entertained at the North," (how specific he is in stating a fact!) to effect the removal of the white population from the Southern States! Does Mr. Calhoun believe what he asserts? if he does he is insane if he does not, he is something worse.

Safety in Steamboats.—We learn that no explosion of a Steamboat has taken place in England since the British Parliament enacted the following Regulation, viz. "Every boiler of a Steamboat shall be tested quarterly, at three times the strength it is licensed to use." The safety valve of all the British Steamboats is said to be inaccessible to all persons except the authorized Officers of Government.

If this regulation is effectual to prevent accidents in England, why is not a similar regulation immediately made in this Country, where accidents of this nature are so common and so frequently fatal.

The Globe States that letters have been received at the War Department, from Henry L. Ellsworth, Esq. giving the important information, that as Commissioner on behalf of the United States, he has concluded Treaties with the United bands of Ottos and Missouries, dwelling on the river Platte and with the four confederated bands of Pawnees, residing on the river Platte and the Loup Fork.

BLANKS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
For sale here.

Blank Warrants for Sale
Here.



The Journal.

SALISBURY:

MONDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1833.

By the irregularity of the mails we are prevented from giving any connected details of the proceedings of congress; one number of the National Intelligencer from which we are in the habit of copying such intelligence having been (to use a common expression) lost or mislaid stolen or strayed on the way; We understand from the papers on hand that Mr. Stevenson has been re-elected speaker of the house of Representatives, and that there is a case of contested election now pending before both houses.—In the Senate between Asher Robins and

from Rhode Island and in the house of Representatives; between Free Tom as he has been usually called and Mr. Letcher members from Kentucky claiming adversely the same seat in congress.—That one days deliberation or speechification has been spent upon each case without making any determination.

The delay of Justice is the price of Liberty.—Blackstone.

The Presidents annual Message, occupying so large a space in this number of our paper; we regret to say, is scarcely worth the room it occupies, but that it is a document which it is supposed every person is anxious to see it would be excluded. It exhibits so much of the tinsel of Logic and so much of the trick of sophistry, in showing the worse to be the better cause, on all debatable questions noticed: that it betrays more of Partizan zeal than practical or liberal policy. It also contains what must be a mortifying confession, that more than seven millions of the national debt, that great political humbug of the present administration, still remains unpaid; notwithstanding the former exulting declaration that it would be extinguished during his administration, at a time too, when he had urged upon Congress the necessity of confining the eligibility of incumbents to a single term.

Had the President exercised the same courtesy toward the United States Bank that he uses toward foreign nations, and the same or similar sophistry in paliation of its alleged misconduct, that he uses concerning the failure of the Secretarys draft on the French Government; there could have been no cause of complaint found against it. Had he said that the Bank had been maliciously attacked and vilified, as well by the government proper as the kitchen Cabinet and all the news papers under their controul; and that under these circumstances the bank had expended some few thousand dollars in its own defence; in endeavoring to counteract the effect of the false and malicious attacks upon its credit; he would have made a much truer representation of facts than when he said "the whole funds of the Bank had been placed at the disposal of its President for electorizing purposes, that it supported candidates for every office in the government, in the gift of the people, and by its money supported numerous presses for corrupt electioneering."

The assertions even if true, are so undignified, when coming from the chief magistrate of a nation, that we think Major Jack Downing who is bound to stick to the President through thick and thin will be most heartily ashamed of this long labored message. The Presidents official news paper asserted a few months ago, that the Bank was insolvent, and unable to pay over the Treasury funds then in its possession; but now the official message censures the Bank for having too much money—that after he has withdrawn the deposits, by order of the Secretary of the Treasury, it has a very large quantity of specie on hand, which should be loaned out and no collections made, lest a pressure should take place in the money market. In another official publication; (the ve-

to message,) it was said the bank had then loaned too much, and could not redeem its notes in circulation with the specie on hand. When there are so many contradictory assertions on the same subject, it most generally happens that none of them are entitled to credit; and so much ill feeling displayed by the complaining party is a sure indication that he is in the wrong, for it appears that the Bank can do nothing that is right in the estimation of the President.

The individual stock holders owning four fifths of the Bank stock have not complained of any mismanagement in the Directors of the Bank; nor has congress the guardians of the other fifth part, after several investigations found any cause of complaint, on the subject. It would therefore seem passing strange that the President should find so much cause of complaint about a matter where it does not appear that he has any concern either officially or individually.

The Proceedings of the State Legislature; so far as we have copied them from the Raleigh Register contains all that we suppose could be interesting to the large majority of our readers. A motion from a member from Lenior Co. to change the name of Kinston to that of Caswell and a Resolution to change the name of Cherry Resident in—County to (we suppose Blackberry or Huckleberry) and the vote on the same, would we presume be taxing the curiosity of our patrons too high—to retail in official length at second hand; and it is hoped they will frankly excuse us for the omission, when we assure them that such is the general detail of the Legislative proceedings so far as we have seen them.

We believe that private Legislation or the passing of Legislative act usually called private; acts has a most evil tendency. Because they must necessarily tend to counteract the general Law, and Why? because otherwise they would be useless—and any man or set of men who cannot or will not live under the general rules or laws of the Country where he resides is not a fit member of society! Besides every private Law creates a monopoly a thing so much execrated and dreaded by wool dyed Democrats. And last though not least; when exclusive privileges are granted, it is making a distinction in society where according to the bill of rights attached to our present constitution, "all men are born equal and of right ought to be free." Therefore favouring one person or ten persons in any particular to the exclusion of one Hundred or one Thousand others is making an unrighteous and unconstitutional distinction between equals.

The Raleigh Star of the 6th inst publishes a part of a speech said to have been delivered at Franklin in Macon County N. C. in the month of June last; by Mr. Whitaker in which the speaker or reporter of his speech insists, that the plain and literal meaning of the express words of the constitution of the United States is the true construction: he then says that "we the people" words used in the constitution, does not mean we the people but we the sovereign States. It must appear by the theory of this new pledged Statesman that Washn., Hamilton, Madison and Henry, the most conspicuous advocates and opponents of the present constitution; were mere sophomores in the construction of language; since this more erudite politician has found out that the words of the constitution may mean any thing or nothing, just as the fancy runs at the time.

Such a politician, in the words of the old scots song

"I would not give a button for him."

It is stated that Mr. Whitakers speech was interrupted by a coming shower of rain, it is a pity that his eloquence should have been drowned at such an untimely period, for perhaps he might have demonstrated that it was unconstitutional for men to have two eyes, when one is sufficient.

MODESTY.

The Western Carolinian of the 9th inst has the following *ipse dixit*. We cannot let the opportunity slip without

congratulating our readers upon the honor conferred on "Old Rowan" by the selection of its Senator; and one of its Delegates as Chairmen of the two most important Committees that have been appointed in the Legislature at its present Session, viz: the Joint Select committees on the subjects of Banks and the Currency and on the convention, we feel assured that they will do their duty."

These chairmen, are John Beard (Senator) Editor, and Charles Fisher (Delegate) supervisor of the Western Carolinian. Tis well that some people have the forecast to praise themselves either personally or by deputy; seeing their fame might be totally lost to the world if they had the inconvenient modesty to permit its slow advances from any other quarter.

COMPTROLLERS.

The Comptrollers Report lately published in the Raleigh Register shows the following result of the present system of Taxation; collected and paid into the Treasury under the assessment for the year 1832 and the expenditures in the year 1833.

Land Tax	23 011 30
Town property tax	1 351 35
Poll tax	28 012 87
Stud horse tax	1 515 85
Store tax	9 163 31
Tavern tax	2 737 60
Pedlars tax by land & water	2 275 60
Artificial curiosity tax	1 287 86
Natural curiosity tax	352 50
Toll gate tax	94 00
Billiard table tax	470 00

Total amount including \$33.84 paid by the X Sheriff of Bladen county for arrears. 70 571 92

Taxes paid by Auctioneers 675 64

Tax on Bank stock in the Banks of Cape Fear and Newbern owned by Individuals 6 428 25

Dividends on unappropriated stock 5 528 00

Dividend on state Bank stock 54 493 89

Dividend of Bank of Newbern stock 45 450 00

Sales of land and negroes 1 442 88

Cash of Charles Manly on his bond 450 43

Buncombe Turnpike company (dividend on stock) 550 00

Cash received of the Executors of John Haywood late public Treasurer 79 19

Paid by Sheriffs on additional returns 285 69

Cash received of Gov. Swain ex officio Guardian of J. N. Forsythe 190 50

Received on account of the sale of Furniture 139 32

Received of John Holloway on his bond 413 52

Received of Fabias J. Haywood on his bond 680 40

Received of Alfred M. Slade Security of Edward Griffin 678 29

Received of John Sloan late Sheriff of Mecklenburg 1 050 51

Cash received for rent of Public land 10 00

do. of John McRae 3 158 58

Balance due North Carolina 1st of Nov. 1832 7 924 00

Deduct Tavern tax above stated \$199 481 98

Belonging to the literary fund 2 737 28

Deduct disbursements for 1833. 138 837 46

Balance \$57 907 24

LITERARY FUND.

Amount paid for entries of vacant land in 1833. 6 270 00

do. for auction tax 6 675 64

do. for tavern tax 2 737 28

do. for Bank dividend 564 00

do. for dividend of stock in State Bank 14 100 00

do. for dividend of stock in Bank of Newbern 3 525 00

do. George McNeill Treasurer of (Cape Fear navigation company dividend) 5 63 14

Balance due literary fund 1st Nov. 1832 88 586 32

Whole amount 117 024 80

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT FUND

Amount received on bonds for Cherokee Lands 1 397 48

Cash received on account of sale of Camp Equipage 61 13

Balance due the Board 1st of Nov. 1832 813 40

2 272 01

deduct disbursements for 1833 1 293 93

Balance 8978 08

It appears by inspection that several items set down as forming part of the Literary fund are before set down as part of the common fund, one in particular is the tax paid by auctioneers the sum of \$675 64, which may be a mistake of the printer. It further appears that the sum of \$99 943 89, is received for bank

stock owned by the State in the Bank of Newbern and the State Bank paid over during the present year, so that the expenditures are about Forty thousand dollars more than the income, which it is understood from former reports has been taken from the Literary fund. There is still a deficiency of that sum; which has occurred not in this year alone, but accumulating for several years past.

The Rowan County Temperance Society, will have a meeting in the Academy in Salisbury on Saturday the 11th January next, at 10 o'clock, to which they invite a delegation from the several Societies in the County. They also respectfully request also the friends of good order and morality to attend.

THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Supreme Court.—The bill having for its object to abolish this tribunal and substitute the old Conference system, has been rejected in the House of Commons by a vote of 102 to 23. We are glad to find that the Court is as great a favorite with the Legislature as with the people.

LEGISLATIVE.

WILLIAM B. MEARES, Esq. has been elected a Senator to the Legislature from the county of New Hanover, vice JOSEPH A. HILL, Esq. resigned.

A Bill is before the Legislature, to incorporate the Roanoke and Yadkin Rail Road Company.

On Wednesday, Richard C. Cotton, of Chatham was elected Major General of the 3d division. The vote was as follows:—

Richard C. Cotton, 100
Memucan Hunt, 72
Hudson M. Cave, 12

On the same day, John D. Pipkins of Gates was elected Brigadier General of the 18th Brigade. The vote stood thus:

John D. Pipkin 107
Samuel T. Sawyer, 71

On Thursday, Thomas W. Graves was elected Brigadier General of the 10th Brigade; and Hezekiah G. Sprull, Brigadier General of the 13th Brigade.

On Saturday, James Cook, of Rowan, was elected Brigadier General of the 7th Brigade on the third balloting. The vote was as follows:

1st. 2d. 3d.
James Cooke, 71 90 112
Sam. Lemley, 50 53 51
W. G. Hule, 37 22 withdrawn
Hiram Phelps, 18 17 withdrawn
Blank, 10 2 12

Yesterday, Benjamin S. Brittain, of Macon, was elected Brigadier General of the 16th Brigade.—The vote was as follows:

B. S. Brittain 136
Th. C. Patton, 26
E. Cunningham, 13
Wesley McElroy, 2
Blank 10

WILLIAM S. MOON was reelected. on Saturday without opposition, Public Treasurer for the ensuing year.

On the same day, James Grant was re-elected Comptroller of State for the same period; also without opposition.

Notice.

THE subscriber, wishing to remove to the west, offers his LAND on which he now lives

FOR SALE.

lying in the lower end of Fredell county, on the waters of Neill's Creek, 12 miles south of Statesville, joining the land of Theophilus Simonton, William Falls and others, containing FIVE HUNDRED Acres of

GOOD UP LAND, with a good meadow, a good two story

Dwelling House,

and other good out houses; and a good late

APPLE ORCHARD.

The above lands will be sold at public vendue on the 7th day of January next, if not sold previous to that time at private sale.

—ALSO—

will be sold, at the same time and place, Hogs, Sheep, CATTLE,

and other articles too tedious to mention. Terms made known on the day of sale.

JOHN FALLS, jr. November 22, 1833. 416

Prices Current.

SALISBURY, DEC. 13.

Cotton in seed 2.50 a 3.00. hesswax 17 a 00. feathers 30. tallow 8 a 10. corn 50 a 55. oats 20 a 25. wheat 1.00. flour 6. 00. bacon 10. brandy 35 a 40. whiskey 35, butter 12 a 15.

FAYETTEVILLE, DEC. 4.

Prach brandy 55 a 60. apples do. 28 a 33. bacon 9 a 10 1/2. hesswax 17 a 17 1/2. coffee 13 a 15. cotton 11 a 12. corn 65 a 70. flax seed 1.40 a 1.50. flour 5.25 a 5.75. feathers 34 a 36. iron 4.50 a 5.50. molasses 36 a 40. nails 6 a 6 1/2. sugar 10 1/2 a 12. butter 15 a 18. salt 65 a 75. wheat 85 a 90. whiskey 30 a 35. brandy 19 a 20. cotton bagging 25, rope 8 a 10.

WILMINGTON DEC 3.

Cotton 13 1/2 a 13 3/4. flour 6.50 a 7.25. corn 50 a 60. tallow 10. hesswax 18. bacon 9 a 10. lard 11 a 12. salt 45 a 50. brandy 37 a 40. whiskey 34 a 35. sugar 10 a 10 1/2. coffee 14 a 15. molasses 35 a 37. butter 20 a 25.

RALEIGH, DEC. 10.

Flour 5.00 a 5.50. hesswax 55 a 60. bacon 8 a 9. corn, 275 a 3.00 per barrel, peach brandy 37 1/2. apple do. 30 a 32. whiskey 33 a 35. feathers 25.

CHARLESTON, DEC. 7.

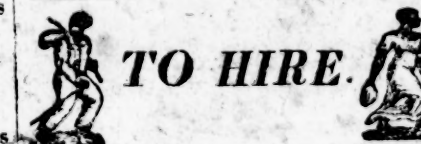
Bacon 10 a 11. coffee 13 a 14. cotton 13 a 15. flour 6.50 a 6.75. corn 56 a 68. lard 11 a 12. molasses 35 a 40. sugar 10 a 11. brandy 35 a 42. oats 50 a 60. butter 12 a 20.

North Carolina money 1 1/2 a 1 1/2 pr. ct. discount.

Georgia, 1 1/2 do.

COLUMBIA, DEC. 7.

Bacon 10 a 12. brandy 40 a 75. cotton 14.50 a 15.50. coffee 14 a 17. flour 9. a 10.00. lard 12 a 15. molasses 40 a 50. salt 75. sugar 8 a 14. tallow 10 a 12. whiskey 45 a 50.



WILL be hired on the 1st of January 1834 at the Court-House in Concord, that valuable lot of

Negroes,

consisting of

Men Women,

Boys & Girls.

belonging to the Estate of John F. Phifer Dec'd.

ABM F. ALEXANDER, Guardian. December 7, 1833. 26.

SALE

AND

HIREING OF

NEGROES.

ON Wednesday the 1st of January next, will be sold for CASH, at the Court House in Salisbury, Several valuable

NEGROES.

Belonging to the Estate of the late S. L. Ferrand, and immediately after the Sale, the remaining Negroes belonging to said Estate, will be hired out for one year, on the usual terms, at the same time several valuable

TOWN LOTS,

will be rented for one year. It is requested, that all persons who have hired Negroes belonging to this Estate, will be punctual in delivering them at the Court House in Salisbury on the Morning of the 1st of January next.

H. MACNAMARA, Admr. Salisbury Dec. 12th 1833. 37

Land for Sale.

UPON the Petition of Elkanah D. Austin and others, filed in the Court of E.

quity, for Rowan County, and heard at October Term, 1833. A decree was made directing

the Clerk and Master to sell the lands mentioned in said petition, upon a credit of twelve months for one half, and 18 months for the other half of the purchase money; upon condition that the purchaser shall give bonds with approved security for the purchase money on the day of sale.

Notice

is hereby given, that said lands consisting of three adjoining tracts in all 287 1/2 acres, will be offered for sale at public Auction on the 30th day of December next, at Mocksville, on the terms above stated.

The said land lies on Dutchmans creek 5 miles north of Mocksville, and is reputed to be of the best soil in that section of the country, embracing 30 to 40 acres of low-grounds most of which is fit for cultivation, including 10 to 12 acres now cleared for meadow. The premises also contain a

Saw Mill & Cotton Gin

on the creek, with a substantial

STONE DAM.

and good buildings for the MACHINERY. E. D. Austin and D. N. Austin reside on the premises; and will show the lines and improvements to any person wishing to inspect previous to the SALE.

SAM. SILLIMAN, c. n. c. October 18. 1133. 10510

(CONTINUED FROM THE FIRST PAGE)

pared with the present one, and they will be still more diminished by the reduced rates of duties which take place on the first of January next, on some of the most important and productive articles. Upon the best estimates that can be made, the receipts of the next year, with the aid of the unappropriated amount now in the Treasury, will not be much more than sufficient to meet the expenses of the year and pay the small remnant of the national debt which yet remains unsatisfied. I cannot, therefore, recommend to you any alteration in the present tariff of duties. The rate as now fixed by law on the various articles was adopted at the last session of Congress as a matter of compromise with unusual unanimity, and unless it is found to produce more than the necessities of the Government call for, there would seem to be no reason at this time to justify a change.

But while I forbear, to recommend any further reduction of the duties, beyond that already provided for by the existing laws, I must earnestly and respectfully press upon Congress the importance of abstaining from all appropriations which are not absolutely required for the public interests, and authorized by the powers clearly delegated to the United States. We are beginning a new era in our Government. The national debt, which has so long been a burthen on the Treasury, will be finally discharged in the course of the ensuing year. No more money will afterwards be needed than what may be necessary to meet the ordinary expenses of the Government. Now, then, is the proper moment to fix our system of expenditure on firm and durable principles; and I cannot too strongly urge the necessity of a rigid economy, and an inflexible determination not to enlarge the income beyond the real necessities of the Government, and not to increase the wants of the Government by unnecessary and profuse expenditures. If a contrary course should be pursued, it may happen that the revenue of 1834 will fall short of the demands upon it; and after reducing the tariff in order to lighten the burthens of the people, and providing for a still further reduction to take effect hereafter, it would be much to be deplored, if at the end of another year, we should find ourselves obliged to retrace our steps, and impose additional taxes to meet unnecessary expenditures.

It is my duty, on this occasion, to call your attention to the destruction of the public building occupied by the Treasury Department, which happened since the last adjournment of Congress. A thorough enquiry into the causes of this loss was directed and made at the time, the result of which will be duly communicated to you. I take pleasure, however, in stating here, that by the laudable exertions of the officers of the Department, and many of the citizens of the District, but few papers were lost, and none that will materially affect the public interest.

The public convenience requires that another building should be erected as soon as practicable; and in providing for it, it will be advisable to enlarge, in some manner, the accommodations for the public officers of the several Departments, and to authorize the erection of suitable depositories for the safe keeping of the public documents and records.

Since the last adjournment of Congress, the Secretary of the Treasury has directed the money of the United States to be deposited in certain State Banks designated by him, and he will immediately lay before you his reasons for this direction. I concur with him entirely in the view he has taken of the subject; and, some months before the removal, I urged upon the Department the propriety of taking that step. The near approach of the day on which the charter will expire, as well as the conduct of the Bank, appeared to me to call for this measure, upon the high considerations of public interest and public duty. The extent of its misconduct, however, although known to be great, was not at that time fully developed by proof. It was not until late in the month of August, that I received from the Government Directors an official report, establishing beyond question, that this great and powerful institution had been actively engaged in attempting to influence the elections of the public officers, by means of its moneys; and that in violation of the express provisions of its charter, it had, by a formal resolution, placed its funds at the disposition of its President to be employed in sustaining the political power of the bank. A copy of this resolution is contained in the report of the Government Directors, before referred to; and, however the objects may be disguised by cautious language, no one can doubt that this money was in truth intended for electioneering purposes, and the particular use to which it was proved to have been applied, abundantly show that it was so understood. Not only was the evidence complete, as to the past application of the money and power of the bank, to electioneering purposes, but that the resolution of the Board of Directors authorized the same course to be pursued in future.

It being thus established by unquestionable proof that the Bank of the United States was converted into a permanent electioneering engine, it appeared to me that the path of duty which the Executive Department of the Government ought to pursue, was not doubtful. As by the terms of the bank charter, no officer but the Secretary of the Treasury could remove the deposits, it seemed to me that this authority ought to be at once exerted to deprive that great corporation of the support and countenance of the Government in such an use of its funds and such an exertion of its power. In this point of the case, the question is distinctly presented, whether the people of the United States are to govern through representatives chosen by their unbiased suffrages, or whether the power and money of a great corporation are to be secretly exerted to influence their judgment, and control their decisions. It must now be determined whether the bank is to have its candidates for all offices in the country, from the highest to the lowest, or whether candidates on both sides of political questions shall be brought forward as heretofore, and supported by the usual means.

At this time the efforts of the Bank to control public opinion through the distresses of some and the fears of others, are equally apparent, and if possible, more objectionable. By a curtailment of its accommodations more rapid than any emergency requires, and even while it retains specie to an almost unprecedented amount to its vaults, it is attempting to produce great embarrassment in one portion of the community, while through presses known to have been sustained by its money, it attempts, by unfounded alarms, to create a panic in all.

These are the means by which it seems to expect that it can force a restoration of the depo-

sites, and as a necessary consequence, exert from Congress a renewal of its charter. I am happy to know that, through the good sense of our people, the effort to get up a panic has hitherto failed, and that, through the increased accommodations which the State Banks have been enabled to afford, no public distress has followed the exertions of the Bank; and it cannot be doubted that the exercise of its power, and the expenditure of money, as well as its efforts to spread groundless alarm, will be met and rebuked as they deserve. In my own sphere of duty, I should feel myself called on by the facts disclosed to order a *scire facias* against the Bank, with a view to put an end to the chartered rights it has so palpably violated, were it not that the charter itself will expire as soon as a decision would probably be obtained from the court of last resort.

I called the attention of Congress to this subject in my last annual message, and informed them that such measures as were within the reach of the Secretary of the Treasury, had been taken to enable him to judge whether the public deposits in the Bank of the United States were entirely safe; but that as his single powers were entirely inadequate to the object, I recommended the subject to Congress, as worthy of their serious investigation: declaring it as my opinion, that an inquiry into the transactions of that Institution, embracing the Branches as well as the principal Bank, was called for by the credit which was given throughout the country to many serious charges impeaching their character, and which, if true, might justly excite the apprehension that they were no longer a safe depository for the public money. The extent to which the examination thus recommended, was gone into, is spread upon your journals, and is too well known to require to be stated. Such as was made resulted in a report from a majority of the Committee of Ways and Means, touching certain specified points only, concluding with a resolution that the Government deposits might safely be continued in the Bank of the United States. This resolution was adopted at the close of the session, by the vote of a majority of the House of Representatives.

Although I may not always be able to concur in the views of the public interest, or the duties of its agents, which may be taken by the other departments of the Government, or either of its branches, I am, notwithstanding, wholly incapable of receiving otherwise than with the most sincere respect, all opinions or suggestions proceeding from such a source; and in respect to none am I more inclined to do so, than to the House of Representatives. But it will be seen from the brief views at this time taken of the subject by myself, as well as the more ample ones presented by the Secretary of the Treasury, that the change in the deposits which has been ordered, has been deemed to be called for by considerations which are not affected by the proceedings referred to, and which, if correctly viewed by that department, rendered its act a matter of imperious duty.

Coming as you do, for the most part, immediately from the people and the States, by election, and possessing the fullest opportunity to know their sentiments; the present Congress will be sincerely solicitous to carry into full and fair effect the will of their constituents in regard to this institution. It will be for those in whose behalf we all act, to decide whether the Executive Department of the Government, in the steps which it has taken on this subject, has been found in the line of its duty.

The accompanying report of the Secretary of War, with the documents annexed to it, exhibit the operations of the War Department for the past year, and the condition of the various subjects entrusted to its administration.

It will be seen from them that the army maintains the character it has heretofore acquired for efficiency, and military knowledge. Nothing has occurred since your last session to require its services beyond the ordinary routine of duties, which upon the seaboard and the inland frontier devolve upon it in a time of peace. The system, so wisely adopted and so long pursued, of constructing fortifications at exposed points, and of preparing and collecting the supplies necessary for the military defence of the country, and thus providently furnishing in peace the means of defence in war, has been continued with the usual results. I recommend to your consideration the various subjects suggested in the report of the Secretary of War. Their adoption would promote the public service, and meliorate the condition of the army.

Our relations with the various Indian tribes have been undisturbed since the termination of the difficulties growing out of the hostile aggressions of the Sacs and Fox Indians. Several treaties have been formed for the relinquishment of territory to the United States, and for the migration of the occupants to the region assigned for their residence west of the Mississippi. Should these treaties be ratified by the Senate, provision will have been made for the removal of almost all the tribes now remaining east of that river, and for the termination of many difficult and embarrassing questions arising out of their anomalous political condition. It is to be hoped that those portions of two of the Southern tribes which, in that event, will present the only remaining difficulties, will realize the necessity of emigration and will speedily resort to it. My original convictions upon this subject have been confirmed by the course of events for several years, and experience is every day adding to their strength. That those tribes cannot exist, surrounded by our settlements, and in continual contact with our citizens, is certain. They have neither the intelligence, the industry, the moral habits, nor the desire of improvement, which are essential to any favorable change in their condition. Established in the midst of another and a superior race and without appreciating the cause of their inferiority, or seeking to control them, they must necessarily yield to the force of circumstances, and ere long disappear. Such has been their fate heretofore, and if it is to be averted, and it is, it can only be done by a general removal beyond our boundary, and by the re-organization of their political system upon principles adapted to the new relations in which they will be placed. The experiment which has been recently made, has so far proved successful. The emigrants generally are represented to be prosperous and contented, the country suitable to their wants and habits, and the essential articles of subsistence easily procured. When the report of the commissioners now engaged in investigating the condition and prospects of these Indians, & in devising a plan for their intercourse, and government is received, I trust ample means of information will be in possession of the Government for adjusting all the unsettled questions connected with this interesting subject.

The operations of the Navy during the year, and its present condition, are fully exhibited in the annual report of the Navy Department. Suggestions are made by the Secretary of various improvements, which deserve careful consideration, and most of which, if adopted, bid fair to promote the efficiency of this important branch of the public service. Among these are the new organization of the Navy Board, the revision of the pay to officers, and a change in the period of time, or in the manner of making the annual appropriations, to which I beg leave to call your particular attention.

The views which are presented on almost every portion of the Naval concerns, and, especially, on the amount of force and the number of officers, and the general course of policy appropriated in the present state of our country, for securing the great and useful purposes of naval protection in peace, and due preparations for the contingencies of war, meet with my entire approbation.

It will be perceived from the report referred to, that the fiscal concerns of the establishment are in excellent condition; and it is hoped that Congress may feel disposed to make promptly every suitable provision desired either for preserving or improving the system.

The General Post Office Department has continued, upon the strength of its own resources, to facilitate the means of communication between the various portions of the Union with increased activity. The method however, in which the accounts of the transportation of the mail have always been kept, appears to have presented an imperfect view of its expenses. It has recently been discovered, that from the earliest records of the Department, the annual statements have been calculated to exhibit an amount considerably short of the actual expense incurred for that service. These illusory statements, together with the expense of carrying into effect the law of the last session of Congress, establishing new mail routes, & a disposition on the part of the Head of the Department to gratify the wishes of the public in the extension of the mail facilities, have induced him to incur responsibilities for their improvement, beyond what the current resources of the Department would sustain. As soon as he had discovered the imperfection of the method, he caused an investigation to be made of its results, and applied the proper remedy to correct the evil. It became necessary for him to withdraw some of the improvements which he had made, to bring the expenses of the Department within its own resources. These expenses were incurred for the public good, and the public have enjoyed their benefit. They are now but partially suspended, & that, where they may be discontinued with the least inconvenience to the country.

The progressive increase in the income from postages, has equalled the highest expectations, and it affords demonstrative evidence of the growing importance and great utility of this department. The details are exhibited in the accompanying report from the Postmaster General.

The many distressing accidents which have of late occurred in that portion of our navigation carried on by the use of steam power, deserve the immediate and unremitting attention of the constituted authorities of the country. The fact that the number of those fatal disasters is constantly increasing notwithstanding the great improvements which were every where made in the machinery employed, and in the rapid advances which have been made in that branch of science, show very clearly that they are in a great degree the result of criminal negligence on the part of those by whom the vessels are navigated; and to whose care & attention the lives and property of our citizens are so extensively entrusted.

That these evils may be greatly lessened, if not substantially removed by means of precautionary and penal legislation, seems to be highly probable; so far therefore as the subject can be regarded as within the constitutional purview of Congress, I earnestly recommend it to your prompt and serious consideration.

I would also call your attention to the views I have heretofore expressed of the propriety of amending the constitution in relation to the mode of electing the President and Vice President of the United States. Regarding it as all important to the future quiet & harmony of the people that every intermediate agency in the election of these officers should be removed; & that their eligibility should be limited to one term of either four or six years, I cannot too earnestly invite your consideration of the subject.

Trusting that your deliberations on all the topics of general interest to which I have adverted, and such others as your more extensive knowledge of the wants of our beloved country may suggest, may be crowned with success, I tender you, in conclusion, the co-operation which it may be in my power to afford them.

ANDREW JACKSON.
Washington 3d December 1833.

\$25 REWARD,

Will be given for the apprehension and delivery of a negro boy called

KL, or SQUIRE, lately bought of William Haden, while in the woods, and formerly belonging to Richard and Van Eaton. The said boy is stout, black, and about 27 years old. The above reward will be given to any person who will deliver him to me in Salisbury by the 20th of January next, as soon as delivered.

JAMES R. HUIE, JR.
Salisbury, Nov. 22, 1833. 616

BLANKS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION For sale here.

Blank Warrants for Sale Here.

NEGROES WANTED.

The subscriber wishes to purchase a number of

YOUNG NEGROES, without any limit, during the next twelve months. Any person having such property for sale, would do well to apply to the subscriber, or his agents, before they make sale; for they may rest assured that he will pay the most liberal prices, in Cash. The subscriber has no connexion, this year with Robert Huie, in the purchase of negroes.

JAMES HUIE.

N. B. All letters addressed to the subscribers will be attended to as punctually as if application were made in person. In his absence Mr. Reeves, Postmaster, will contract, for negroes and pay cash, and is authorised at all times to purchase for him; and an Agent will at all times be found at Doct. Boyd's Hotel, in Charlotte prepared to make purchases the same as if the subscriber were present.

J. H.
Salisbury, N. C. July 12, 1833. 4f.

PROPOSALS

For publishing at Chapel Hill, the village of the University of North Carolina.

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER TO BE CALLED THE

HARBINGER,

TO BE PUBLISHED BY

ISAAC C. PRATRIDGE,

Under the special supervision of the Professors of the University.

PROSPECTUS.

THE plan has been already communicated to the members of gentlemen in different parts of the State, and the publisher has been encouraged to the prosecution of it by letters, not of approbation only, but of urgency. Some of the principal objects will be, to diffuse literary information with correct taste; to press the importance of popular and academic education, and explain their best methods; directly, but with an independent freedom of stricture, to discuss subjects of which it is important to enlighten the public mind; to publish event and circumstances occurring among ourselves that deserve notice; to exhibit science in popular forms that will solicit curiosity, and be generally intelligible; to promote the cause of internal improvement and to give a competent portion of this political and religious intelligence of the time, with a judicious exclusion of all that is of a party character.

If we have not misapprehended public sentiment, an opinion has long existed, at least in many parts of our State, that a publication of this nature was properly to be expected from the site of its university, the express purpose of which is to cultivate and diffuse scientific and practical knowledge, as it is already treasured up, and is constantly increasing with the progress of time.

It is a common complaint with the publishers of periodical works that punctuality in remittance is less apt to be consulted in this than in most other species of business. The one now proposed, will be wholly without profit to any one, except the necessary remuneration to the publisher, and to those he shall employ for the mechanical execution of the work. A periodical paper in all its movements must by the very terms run against time, and every experienced and reflecting man knows the truth expressed by Doctor Johnson, that he who enters the lists with time for his antagonist, must toil with diligence not to find himself beaten. Every one who favors the Harbinger with his patronage, we hope will do it with presence of mind to the importance of fidelity in his remittance. On this the establishment must depend for its support.

The publisher would not enlarge on the qualities of the proposed periodical, even to excite in the bosoms of his fellow-citizens a disposition to give it countenance and support, lest while consulting that object, he might seem to expose himself to the charge of making vain promises, or raise expectations too high to be fulfilled. But that a paper of such a character as has perhaps been already imagined in the mind of his readers, is desirable in our State, he cannot but think few will deny.

It is now to be determined after this explanation, whether the proposed publication shall be patronized by a sufficient number of subscribers to warrant its commencement. It is requested of those gentlemen to whom this prospectus is sent, and of others who may be disposed to promote the object, that they will consent to act for us in obtaining subscribers, either themselves personally, or by some friend who may be willing to undertake the task.

CONDITIONS.

THE HARBINGER will be published weekly, on a super-royal sheet, in the quarto form, at THREE DOLLARS per annum, payable yearly in advance, or FOUR DOLLARS, if payment is delayed six months after the commencement of each subscription year. The publication will be commenced as soon as 600 subscribers shall be obtained.

Persons holding subscription papers will please forward the names of subscribers by the first of April next.

All letters to be addressed (post paid) to the publisher at Chapel Hill, North-Carolina. Editors of newspapers throughout the United States will please give this prospectus an insertion and consent to act as our agent in procuring subscribers, Chapel Hill, January 26th 1833.

BLANK DEEDS For sale at this Office

JOB PRINTING, NEATLY EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE.

NEW FALL GOODS, ALL CHEAP.

CADE & CRAIGE,

Are now receiving their

FALL SUPPLY

And respectfully invite their friends and customers to CALL AND SEE!

There will be found a neat assortment of FINE AND LOW PRICED

Clothes	Silks, viz:
Casimeres	Italian Lustrings
Plain Silk Vesting	Pan de foi
Figured do.	Satin faced Levant
Fine Marseilles do.	ine
London colored do.	Gros de Berlin
Buff and white Valencia do.	Senechews,
Fine Satin faced do.	Sarsanets,
	Colored Florence.

-ALSO-

Flannels, Sattinets, Padding, Circassians, Bombazettes, Irish Linen (fine), New-style Calicoes, Dark Gingham, Silk Velvet Belts, (a good assortment), Fancy Ribbons of all sorts, Gentlemen's black and fancy Handkerchiefs, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Gloves, do. do. Assorted Hosiery, Umbrellas, Spool and Floss Cotton, Sewing Silk, Pins, Needles, Heads, Tapes, Suspenders, Pocket Books, Tooth Brushes, Brazilian and Mock Combs of every description, Cologne Water, Bear's Oil, Antique Oil, Fancy Soap, Snuff Boxes, BUTTONS of all kinds

DOMESTICS:

Bleached and unbleached Shirtings, Blue and fancy colored Plaid, Apron and Furniture Checks, Bed Ticking, white and colored Fustians, etc. etc.

Hardware and Cutlery,

-viz:-

Knives and Forks, Pocket and Pen Knives, Scissors, Table and Teaspoons, Augers, Snuffers, Locks of all kinds, Tacks, Files, Hand-saws, Gimbles, Fryng Pans, Tea Trays, Curry Combs of a superior kind, Razors, Razor strops, Shaving boxes, spectacles, Silver spectacles, screws, Awls and Awl Blades, Pincers, Hammers, Hinges of all kinds, Drawing and Cutting Knives, Coffee Mills, Hoes, Axes, Collins' superior ditto, Bright and Blue Trace Chains, Halters ditto, Castings, etc. etc. etc.

A good Assortment of all

qualities of shoes, comprising

Gentlemen's, Ladies', Boy's, Girl's, and infant's SHOES.

Gentlemen's, Pumps, Negro Shoes, etc. etc.

-ALSO-

Ladies' best Prunella, Seal-Skin, and Morocco SHOES.

Hats and Bonnets.

as follows:

Gentlemen's fashionable Hats, at all prices Wool Hats; Fur, Cloth and Seal-Skin Caps, Fancy Braid Bonnets, Super ditto, Tuscan ditto, Open-work ditto, Cypress ditto, Fanny Cottage ditto, Dunstable Leghorns cut in the most fashionable shape.

China, Glass, & Queens-ware.

Comprising a good Assortment.

Groceries and other articles.

-SUCH AS-
Loaf, Lump, and Brown Sugar; Coffee, Tea, Madder, Indigo, Copperas, Bar Soap, Niggers, Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Powder and Salt, Bar Lead, Copal and Black Varnish Shoe Blacking, White Lead, Spanish Brown Prussia Blue, Window Glass, Putty, Epsom and Glauber Salt, Camphor Assafoetida, Wool and Cotton Cards, Together with a quantity of articles too numerous to mention.

DR. ISAAC BURN.

REQUESTS all those indebted to him to come forward immediately, & close their accounts, as he is about to make new arrangements; those who are indebted to the former firm of Austin & Burns will be dealt with "Secundum Legem," if they do not make immediate payment. There is on

hand, at the Salisbury

Medical & Drug Store,

a good supply of Medicine and of Good quality; also some very excellent WINES, &c. all which can be afforded on lower terms than at any other establishment of the kind in North Carolina. 21f